The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,363—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallard.	26th May.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	Tuesday, 30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID-MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BIRIN, DISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHEDIVE	3800	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Barlow	16th ,,

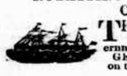
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, QUEN and GIBUTI.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..K 500	Including wines. with food.	I Class ..K 520	Including wines. with food.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

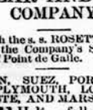
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	K 95	Brighton Route	K 80
,,	,,II	do.	do.	do.	,, 38
From Naples.	I	do.	do.	do.	,, 130
,,	,,II	do.	do.	do.	,, 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.



STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate price) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	240	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About 21st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 22nd July.
WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, 4th August.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 11th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,, 28th Oct.
WESTOE HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

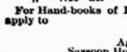
CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

CLAN LINE.



THE following sailings have been fixed :—

	Tons.	
CLAN MACLEAN	1,100	For Liverpool about 31st May.

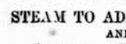
Passage money to London or Liverpool .... Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. COLUMBIA.
2,000 Tons. 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
OR
OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

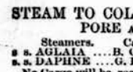


THIS steamer will SAIL on the 27th instant for MARSEILLES.

Fare to Marseilles ..... Rs. 400.
,, to London via Marseilles, ,, 500.

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1882.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 184[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KILWA, 1,552 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, 1882, at 11 a.m. Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint	..	Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
,, Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints.	.... ,,	4-0 ,,
,, Mill board	.. ,,	0-14 as. per lb.
,, Rope packing	.. ,,	1-12 ,, ,,
,, Wick ,,	.. ,,	2-0 ,, ,,

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Mafy & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	..... Cash	Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints	... ,,	5-0
Do. Pints	..... ,,	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	,, 1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

BURROUGHS' BEEF & IRON WINE.
BURROUGHS' HAZELINE.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT WITH COD LIVER OIL.
LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.
McKESSON & ROBBINS OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.
Blue Pills,
Calcium Sulphide,
Calomel Colocynth and Henbane,
Compound Cathartic (U. S. P.),
Ergotine,
Morphia,
Phosphorus, and
Quinine Bisulphate.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.
Ammonium Chloride,
Ammonium Chloride with Borax.
Ammonium Chloride with Chlorate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash with Borax,
Peptonic Tablets,
Quinine Bisulphate,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
NUBIAN BLACKING.
NUBIAN INK PELLETS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL THEATRE.

OWING TO THE GREAT SUCCESS OF "FRA DIAVOLO"
THE KING'S OWN AMATEURS
will give two extra performances
BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
ON THURSDAY, 25TH, AND FRIDAY, 26TH MAY, 1882.

(STAFF NIGHT, 26TH MAY, 1882.)

Commencing at 9-30 p.m. (Madras time) with the original farce by W. Bonoucn, Esq., entitled

NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER.

Followed by the Operatic Burlesque

FRA DIAVOLO,

Replete with Scenery, new Dresses, new Songs, &c.

For further particulars see programme.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the SIND HORSE BRIGADE MESS (about to be broken up) are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 1st July, 1882; after which date no claim will be attended to.

M. JAMES, Captain,
Mess Secretary, Sind Horse Brigade Mess, Jacobabad.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Madras time) on TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1882, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and other ARTICLES belonging to H. M. Indian troopships, from 1st June, 1882, to 31st May, 1883.

For further particulars apply to the MARINE STOREKEEPER.

No tender will be received unless it is made on a printed form furnished from this office.

Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N.,
Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! !

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each ; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMIBAI, widow of the late VINAYEKRAO JAGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, and administratrix with the will annexed of the late Jagonnathjee Shunkersett of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to MEMON ABBA ESSA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at Grant Road, near the Grant Road Theatre, in the registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 4,808 2/9th square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, new No. 13,465, and new Survey Nos. 6,964 to 6,965, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Jagonnath Shunkersett, on or towards the west by the property of Jehangeer Cawasjee Readymoney, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Baptz, and on or towards the south by the Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Luxumibai, widow and administratrix as aforesaid, in the tank which is standing on the said ground, and which said vacant land or ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of Luxumibai, widow and administratrix as aforesaid. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow-street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed, and all claims and demands will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1882.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Purchaser.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST TO HAND, HUNYADI JANOS WATER. Pints Re. 1.—B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Furnished rooms with board can be had at reasonable rates. Entirely under new management.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Greenwood's household Furniture, a Billiard table complete, a grey Australian horse, at Chinchpoogly Hill, on Friday, 26th May.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. Inzoli's household furniture, a rosewood grand cottage Pianoforte by Ronisch, in Hornby Row, Fort, on Thursday, 25th May.

MR. H. S. BEDFORD, C. E., may be consulted daily at his temporary offices at "The Towers," Middle Colaba.

FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! —A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 31, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

MRS. S. BARNES, MIDWIFE and LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE, has REMOVED from Byculla Terrace to Grant-road, No. 273.

PIANO.—FOR SALE, a Broadwood's Boudoir Grand, fine toned, and in thorough order. Price, Rs. 400. Apply "X," this Paper.

MAIL PHAETON (convertible) FOR SALE, cheap, nearly new, suitable for both seasons. It can be seen where desired. Apply GARRY, care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR—Ready-laid dawk, comfortable phaetons and tongas can be had from PEROSHA BURJORJEE, Main Street, Poona, at very moderate rates.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

A SURGEON, I. M. D., Madras Presidency, wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. For particulars, &c., address A. B. C., care of this paper.

TO LET, two UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSES, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL and WINE MERCHANTS of Meadow-street, will REMOVE their ESTABLISHMENT on the 1st JUNE PROXIMO to CHURCH-GATE-STREET, the premises lately occupied by AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, where we hope to be favoured with KIND PATRONAGE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE roasted under experienced supervision, 14 annas per lb., 22, Apollo-street and 23, Rampart-row.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	16-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair.....Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS each..... ,, 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
With the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair.....Rs. 7-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each..... ,, 5-0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad,	each	Rs.	10-0		
,, 7 ,,	,,	,,	4½	,,	16-0
,, 8 ,,	,,	,,	5	,,	22-8

SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

OUR POONA ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED THURSDAY, 1ST JUNE,

FOR THE MONSOON SEASON.

WATSON AND CO.,

EAST-STREET, POONA. ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

APPROACH OF THE RAINS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA,
ENSURING EASE, COMFORT, AND VENTILATION.

	Inches long.			Price.	
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10	0
	52	54	56	,, 12	0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very Light and Durable	46	48	50	,, 12	8
	52	54	56	,, 15	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made; will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear	46	48	50	,, 30	0
	52	54	56	,, 32	0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	,, 20	0
	52	54	56	,, 22	0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture		50	52	,, 25	0
		54	56	,, 28	0
"The Ulster" Stout Drab Twilled Cosmo Cloth, lined with thin woolen plaid, very useful for driving			54	56	,, 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	48	50	52	,, 38	0
	54	&	56	,, 42	0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	50	52	,, 48	0
	54		56	,, 52	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets				,, 5	0
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				,, 5	0
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons	each Rs. 12-8, 15,			,, 20	0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard				,, 7	0
Brass Eyelets, fitted, at per dozen				,, 3	0

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the rupee also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. OUTFITTERS, 3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphaltic.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKING TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

THOMSON and TAYLOR have just received a fresh supply of TOBACCOS.

Golden Leaf Bird's Eye Tobacco	.. per	lb. Tin Rs.	1 0
Cut Golden Block "	... ,,	,,	2 0
Do. do.	... ,,	,,	1 12
	... ,,	,,	2 4

CIGARETTES.

Choice Turkish, with Mouth-piece per box of 100 Rs. 2
Do. without do. do. ... ,, 2

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.

Fine flavour and superior finish.

Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The sale of the largest mirrors, silk, velvet, creton, woolen cloth, &c., &c., at French shop, Church Gate-street, Fort, will be resumed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will held their usual Weekly Auct on Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

4 cases gold embroidered brocades.
3 ,, silk satin.
3 ,, Turkey red handkerchiefs.
4 ,, scarfs.
8 bales grey piece-goods.
1 case parian figures.
3 second-hand pianos.
22 cases blue foolscap and notepapers.
10 bales printing papers.
On account of two concerned—
30 cases matches.
On account of Abdoolcader Abdool Huson & Co.—
L & Co—50 cwts paint.
On account of Abdoolcader Abdool Hoosein. and by order of Messrs. C. Mussoby & Co—
Y & Co—10 tins white paint (zinc).
On account of Abdoolcurim Mohmedally—
100 lbs. gold thread.
1 case spangles.
3 ,, Chinese blue colour.
2 ,, beads.
3 ,, do.
On account of Lulloobhoy Nagurdas.—
2 bales Turkey red yarns.
On account of Runchore Treebhovun.—
3 bales Turkey red yarns.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1882.

NOTICES.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THIS superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is WARRANTED to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and *pure white Sugar*, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial, and with the greatest success, as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

THE Markets were closed to-day, on account of the Queen's birthday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Henry Bolckow(s).	Raffin	Bussorah, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Clan Alpine(s)....	Soutar	London.
	Ethiopia(s).....	Melville	Calcutta, &c.
	Bean Uamah	Reed.....	Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23RD MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	68
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	90·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	80·4
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	266

* From 12·30 a. m. to 12·30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 24.

Captain R. S. Brown is granted 7 days' leave of absence from this date.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into head-quarters as soon as possible, for inspection by the Chief Master Armourer.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Assam Commission, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. Donovan, C. S., proceeds on furlough :—

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Campbell, Dy. Comsr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 1st Grade.

Mr. T. J. Murray, Dy. Comsr., 4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 2nd Grade.

Capt. H. St. F. Maxwell, Asst. Comsr., 1st Grade, (Offg. Dy. Comsr., 4th Grade), to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Asst. Comsr., 2nd (Offg. 1st) Grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 4th Grade.

Mr. G. W. Place, Asst. Comsr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Porteous, Asst. Comsr., 3rd Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 2nd Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Waterfield, C. S. I., B. S. C., Offg. Resident of the 2nd Class and Offg. Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Biluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

The services of Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C. I. E., Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, Punjab, on special duty under the Foreign Dept., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh, with effect from the 17th April.

Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, B. S. C., Cant. Magte., Nowgong, and Offg. Asst. for Banswara and Pertabgarh to the Govr. Gen's. Agent in Rajputana and Suptd. of the Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, held temporary charge of the office of the Cant. Magte., Neemuch, in addition to his other duties, from the 18th August to the 29th Oct. 1881, both days inclusive.

Col. D. Hall, Bo. S. C., Comdt. Bhopal Bn., held charge of the office of the Pol. Agent, Bhopal, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th Feb. to 27th March inclusive, during the absence of Col. W. Lincoln, on special duty with H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.

The following temporary promotions in the Berar Commission are made, with effect from 31st March, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major H. DeFarny Rennick, Asst. Comsr., 1st Class :—Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class ; Syed Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadoor, Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Dastur Edalji Bahmanji, Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, sub. pro. tem., in the Berar Commission, is appointed to officiate as an Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major J. E. D. Mosley, B. S. C., Commandant of the Biluch Guides, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Asst. Surgn. Abdul Rahim Hakim, Khan Bahadur, in Medical charge of Bassadore Station, is appointed to be Native Asst. to the Pol. Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M's. Govt, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Frame as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon.

Lieut-Col. Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, C. S. I., Khan Bahadur, 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Agent of the British Govt. at the Court of H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.

Surgn. J. Scully, A. M. Dept., Pyshr., Assay Dept., is appointed Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, but to continue to act in his present appointment until further orders.

Lieut. W. H. Cornish, 1st Bn. (the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.), is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, on probation, vice Lieut. G. H. Moore, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Munrowd having been appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk in the office of the Accts. Genl., Punjab, received charge of his appointment on 4th May.

Mr. S. Jacob, B. C. S., received charge of the office of Asstt. Genl., Beni., on 11th May.

Mr. P. Stracey, Head Asst. in the Office of the Comptr., Hyderabad, having been appointed to officiate as Comptr., Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Mackey, received charge of his office on the 2nd May.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B. S. C., with effect from the dates specified subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State of India :—

Lieut. St. G. L. Steele, N. Staffordshire Regt., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 2nd B. C.,—10th March, 1880.

Lieut. W. D. Thomson, R. I. Rifles, Offg. Sqn. Officer, 1st B. C.,—13th Sept., 1880.

Lieut. F. A. Blyth, Rl. Highlanders Offg. Sqn. Officer, 10th B. L.,—24th Jan. 1881.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. is pleased to make the following appointment on H. E.'s personal staff :—

To be Hony. Surgn.—Surgn.-Major G. C. Chesnaye, I. M. Service, Benl. Estab., vice Surgn.-Major R. W. Cunningham, M. D., deceased.

Commissariat Department—Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, Sub-Asst. Comsary. Genl., 3rd Class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 28th March, 1881.

Ordnance Department —Capt. W. L. C. Gordon R. A., Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Factories, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt. C. H. Scott, B.A., appointed Supdt. of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore.

Hyderabad Cont. 4th July—Surg. C. Mellins. M.B., Offg. Medical Officer, 2nd Infy., to be Medical Officer, vice Surgn. Major H. Crocker, M. D., transferred

E. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Messrs. J. S. Brooke, and J. J. A. V. C. Raye, to be Hony. Surgns.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Waterfield, C. S. I., Bl. S. C., Comsr., Punjab, Offg. Resident, 2nd Class, and Agent to the Govr. Genl., Beluchistan, (p. a.) for 179 days.

Lieut.-Col. C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Bl. S. C., Asst. Comsr., 1st Grade, and Cant. Magte., British Burma, (m. c.) for one year.

Surgn. K. MacK. Dowine, M. D., (m. c.) for one year.

Surgn. H. K. McKay, 32nd N. I., (p. a.) for two years.

Major (Bt. Col.) J. Browne, C. S. I., R. E., Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, P. W. D., is granted an extension of special leave to the 9th Jan. 1883.

Condr. J. Rogers, Army Clothing Dept., is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 91 days, from 9th Feb.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Major H. W. Carke, R. E., on urgent private affairs without pay, for thirty days.

Major D. H. Robertson, Genl. List, Inf., private affairs, for five days.

Condr. J. J. Bennett, Orde. Dept., Benl, is permitted to assume the Surname of Horton-Bennett in lieu of "Bennett."

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal S. C.—To be Lieut.-Col. Major E. Temple,—15th May.

Brevet.—To be Col.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Hughes, Bl. S. C.,—15th May.

The following temporary promotions and reversion are made in the Engr. Estabt. of the Military Works Dept., with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E. Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to Exe. Engr., 4th Grade.—17th Feb.

Capt. S. J. Lambert, R.E. Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to Exe. Engr., 4th Grade.—27th Feb.

Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R.E. Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to Exe. Engr., 4th Grade.—11th March.

Lieut. R.A. Wahab, R.E. Asst. Engr.- 1st Grade, to Exe. Engr., 4th Grade.—13th March.

Lieut. R.A. Wahab, R.E. Tempy., Exe. Engr., 4th Grade. Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—30th March.

83th N. I.—Havildar Hur Dial to be Jemadar, vice Deboo Khutree, deceased, 19th May.

Sub-Condr. T. McEwan, Military Works Dept., is transferred to the Pension Estab.

1st Class Apothy. J. Casey, Sub. Medical Dept., is transferred to the Pension Estabt.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. Channer, R. N., having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India by H. M's. Govt. for employment in the Marine Survey Dept., the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint him to be an Asst. Supdt. 1st Grade, vice Navg.-Lieut. E. W. Petley, R. N. Lieut. Channer joined his appointment on the 24th April.

Mr. B. Ashburner, to be a 4th Grade Officer in H. M's. Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engr.-in-C., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley R., and Engr.-in-Chief, Sittang Valley Ry., is granted six months' furlough to Europe from 5th May.

Mr. H. Rigg, Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager and Engr.-in-Chief during Mr. Mathews' absence, or until further orders.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the dates specified :—

E. J. Martin, Sub. pro. tem. Supdg. Engr., Class II, to Supdg. Engr., Class I, 26th April, Offg.

Lieut.-Col. G. Swinton, R. E., Tempy. Supdg. Engr., Class III, to Supdg. Engr., Class II, 20th April, Offg.

Major R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, to Supdg. Engr., Class III, 17th March, Tem.

F. B. Walker, Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, to Supdg. Engr., Class III, 19th April, Offg.

The services of Major J. A. Armstrong, R. E., Exe. Engr. 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab in the P. W. D.

Mr. H. Groves, Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade, is posted to Central India.

Mr. F. K. Canliffe, Storekeeper in Class III of the Revenue Estab. of State Railways and Offg. Stock Verifier for State Railways, is transferred from the Central Prov. to the Estab. under the Director General of Railways.

Major F. J. Home, R. E., Supdg. Engr. Class III, temporary rank, is promoted to officiate in Class II, from 6th May.

Mr. R. C. Williams, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Estab. from 10th May.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square	Rs. 675
Sympathetic	„ 750
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Bombay, May 1, 1882.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JARRAD—April 27, at the Grange, Bosham, Chichester, the wife of Staff Commander F. W. Jarrad, R. N., West Coast of England Survey, of a son (Vivian Everard Donne).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROSBY—May 17, at Beti, the wife of Mr. Bernard Crosby, I. V. S. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHEEHAN—GERESON—May 19, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Meean Meer, by the Rev. Father Dominic Hammell, O. C. Mark Hennessey Sheehan, 4th son of the late William Sheehan, Killeagh, County Cork, Ireland, to Florence Maud Mary Geresom, eldest daughter of the late Robert Mar Geresom, of Dalhousie.

DEATHS.

DIXON—May 16, at Kussowlie, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Dixon, A.-C. Royal Horse Artillery, aged 43.

OLLIVER—May 17, at Sitapur, Oudh Eleanor Martha Olliver, daughter of the late Andrew C. Olliver, Surveyor General's Office aged 29 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

WE publish this morning the text of perhaps the most remarkable Resolution which has ever been issued by the Government of India. It is, of course, one thing to draw up a proper constitution, and another to make the project work ; every Continental nation in turn has learned the difference between the two. And we are by no means disposed to underrate the practical difficulties in the endeavour to introduce into India a system of local self-government surpassing anything of the kind as yet in operation in the United Kingdom or in France. In our opinion, a certain caution, a tentative feeling of the ground before committing ourselves to a wholly novel experiment, would have been prudent. But now that the step has been taken and the Government is committed to a gigantic revolution in the whole spirit and machinery of the administration of this vast Empire, we are willing to put misgivings aside and acknowledge in the fullest terms the comprehensiveness of the scheme, and the generous elevation of the statesmanship to which it owed its inception. Provided there is not too much impatience for immediate results on a scale adequate to the magnitude of the change now inaugurated, and that the shortcomings and partial failures which are inevitable, and are indeed recognised as inevitable in the Resolution itself, are duly met and minimised, there is reason to hope that the great experiment will facilitate the work of government, and by uplifting the character of the population, ultimately change the face of India. It is worth noticing that one of the principal proposals in this remarkable Resolution coincides with one which was, nine or ten years ago, made by Sir Bartle Frere in a lecture which he delivered in London on "The best means of ascertaining popular opinion in India." We refer to his suggestion that local representative bodies should send delegates to district councils, and these again to provincial councils. The second portion, however, of the suggestion exceeds the scope of the present Viceregal measure, which contemplates the formation, wherever possible, of central district committees to which delegates may be periodically sent up by the sub-divisional assemblies. There is as yet no mention of provincial assemblies. We do not say, however, that there has been any borrowing of Sir Bartle Frere's project : if there has, it must have been since last October, when the Viceroy's proposals as regards the interdependence of councils were considerably different from what they are now. If there is any man the stamp of whose individuality appears in the Resolution, it is Mr. Mackenzie, the Secretary in the Home Department. Those who are acquainted with the past services of that able and distinguished officer, and his enlightened and hopeful views on the subject of local self-government, will have very little difficulty in recognising Mr. Mackenzie's hand in the despatch now published. The candid assertion that the past failures of the municipal system were not so much the fault of the people as of district officers is just what might be expected from one whose well-known success in developing municipal government within districts in which he once served was owing so much to his invariable plan of investing his committees with the fullest powers and responsibilities, and of scrupulously avoiding the very appearance of dictation. We also recognise Mr. Mackenzie's influence in such conclusions as that the principal natives of each locality should be consulted as to the best method of nominating or electing committees ; that the post of chairman should, except in rare instances, be filled by non-official members ; and that the district officers should most carefully abstain from interfering except for the purpose of offering friendly advice.

The need of some such comprehensive measure as is now set forth has become more and more apparent since 1870, and Lord Mayo's first tentative efforts in the direction of decentralisation. In some provinces local bodies have been freely entrusted with the mangement of income from local rates and cesses. Municipalities have also increased in number and usefulness. The advantage, however, which local Governments took of the new facilities thus placed within their reach was, after all, very partial. Services which could be very well performed by municipalities and local committees were retained by the central administration ; while these bodies were, as a rule, prevented from exercising control over revenues raised locally for purely local purposes. And all this while the pressure of administrative work of all sorts in the central Governments was greatly increasing. The words of the Resolution on this matter are worth reproducing :—"The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever-increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishments. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances, it becomes imperatively necessary to look round for some means of relief ; and the Governor-General-in-Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs." And His Excellency expresses his belief that the people of India are by no means as apathetic on the subject as so many Europeans suppose. He is not sanguine, however, that the experiment of self-government, on the magnificent scale on which it is now to be tried, will be a striking success at first. As regards general efficiency the new institutions will most likely be, for a time, inferior to the now existing system of official initiation and management. But unless one takes to the water, one will never learn to swim,—and, of course, there will be a good deal of uncouth floundering during the first lessons. Our immediate object, says the Viceroy, in his straightforward manner, is not so much improvement "as political and popular education." Efficiency, he says, will come in time. "But at starting there will doubtless be many failures, calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself. If, however, the officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor-General-in-Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life ; if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government ; and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the most autocratic system which it supersedes,—then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest."

The principal provisions, first, as to the constitution of representative bodies ; and secondly, as to the degree of control to be granted, and the manner of its exercise, have already been summarised in our Simla correspondent's telegram. As to the first point, to attempt to establish a uniform system for the whole of India would be absurd. But there is a principle which should be universally applicable, namely, that "the jurisdiction of the primary boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members." While the present city and town municipalities will be maintained and as far as possible extended, the smaller bodies, as above described, may work together, at stated intervals, for common purposes, by sending delegates to a general district council. In some places, however, it may be advisable to have district boards with controlling power over the smaller local boards. The official members should not exceed a third of the whole, except where the elective method prevails, electors, of course, being free to choose whom they please. As for the elective franchise, the Viceroy merely says he hopes it will be introduced wherever practicable, with a view to its ultimately becoming general. Local Governments may use their own discretion in the employment of single voting, cumulative voting, and other devices. Once created, the local bodies should have the fullest powers. "Government should revise and check their acts, but not dictate them." But, of course, official authority would be required for the raising of loans and the imposition of new taxes ; and Government would have the power to suspend or otherwise punish a local body for gross mismanagement or neglect. Finally, not only, says Lord Ripon, "should the boards have the entire control over the proceeds of all local rates and cesses levied within its own jurisdiction for its own special purposes, but along with the charge of any expenditure that is at present provincial, should be transferred, where possible, the management of equivalent revenue." Clearly the experiment could not possibly be tried on a grander scale, or in a more heroic spirit.

THE expectation, in which we certainly never shared, that Arabi Pasha and the other Egyptian officers would agree to leave Egypt and go out into the darkness without pay or promotion or means of livelihood, has been disappointed. The Egyptian Government is making preparations for military resistance, and is rousing the population against foreigners—by which, we suppose, is meant the intervening Powers, for it is not alleged that any outrage has been committed against Europeans in Egypt. With regard to the Western Powers, Arabi has taken a high tone. He declines any further negotiations with them unless their squadrons are withdrawn from Alexandria. It remains to be seen whether this is pure bounce, or is the result of a lofty determination to carry the flag of Egypt high in the face of its enemies. It is impossible to suppress the suspicion that the gentlemen at Cairo are playing a game of brag, and that their courage will ooze out at the palms of their hands when things get really serious. It is, of course, quite possible that they may rise to the level of the occasion, and fight. In that event, the matter would be very embarrassing for England and France. They would be under the necessity of smothering their mutual jealousies and landing an Anglo-French army in Egypt. For our part, so strong is our dislike of a joint enterprise of this kind, that we should much prefer to see Arabi in power at Cairo for some time longer, if only he would abstain from infringing, directly and by overt act, on the defined rights of the Control. It is as well to bear in mind that up to the present time the Control has been only constructively menaced or interfered with. Had the Control been confined within the limits originally contemplated, the Egyptian revolt would probably never have taken place. It was the shameless greed which snatched from the Egyptians every well-paid office in the country for the benefit of European adventurers which first set the Egyptian colonels in motion. They and all the officers of the army were left without their pay, and officers who remonstrated were cashiered and sent penniless to their homes ; while foreigners were paid extravagant salaries in gold for services which might just as well have been performed by Egyptians. French arrogance was mainly responsible for this state of things. It is well to remember, while we are now on the threshold of fresh complications, how the whole difficulty arose. By a little coolness and forbearance we may avoid entering upon another Mexican campaign. If we had not used a very necessary degree of circumspection, we might have been a partner with Napoleon III. in that enterprise which he believed was the most glorious of his reign, while it was really conducting him to the abyss. By an exercise of ordinary worldly wisdom, we withdrew from joint intervention in the affairs of Yuarez while it was still time. It would, perhaps, be prudent to act upon the precedent in the case of Arabi Pasha, with this improvement—that what we decline to do, we shall not permit any other Power to do. In regard to Egypt, of all other countries, England is entitled to say to the covetous, "Hands off !"

COLONEL ST. JOHN has at length received his long delayed K.C.S.I. His services as Political Officer in Southern Afghanistan had earned him the distinction before the catastrophe of Maiwand, but an effort was ungenerously made to throw upon him the blame of that misfortune. It was alleged that he had not kept the Government at Simla and the generals in the field sufficiently informed as to the strength and movements of Ayoub's army. But as a matter of fact, Colonel St. John had supplied General Primrose and General Burrowes, as well as the authorities at Simla, with the most precise information as to the composition of Ayoub's force and its exact whereabouts. This was proved incontestably by the publication in a Blue-book of the various communications in which the information was embodied. The strategic cause of the defeat of Maiwand was the blunder of keeping the half of General Primrose's division on the Helmund, where it could receive no assistance, when attacked by a superior force, from the other half which was garrisoning Kandahar. For this faulty disposition the military authorities at Simla were directly answerable. Colonel St. John had nothing whatever to do with it. Nevertheless he was passed over in the distribution of the Afghan rewards. Justice has now been done him, and he becomes Sir Oliver St. John.

A LONDON correspondent sends us some particulars relating to Hyderabad affairs which are of some interest, taken in connection with Sir Salar Jung's unexpected visit to Simla. If what our correspondent writes be literally correct, the visit of the Nizam's Minister has nothing to do with the re-opening of the Berars question, as was somewhat hastily assumed, and this for two reasons. The first reason every one knows already, namely, that Sir Salar Jung was bound by a promise exacted from him by the Government of the late Viceroy not to seek to re-open the question of the rendition of the Berars until the young Nizam attains his majority. The second reason is one which will come with surprise to the public in general. It is that the question has been already practically settled, and that the province will be restored to the Nizam's rule when His Highness comes of age, some two years hence. It must be understood that we give this statement on the authority of a correspondent who is likely to be well informed, but not upon our own. We are always inclined to withhold complete credence in matters of such moment until the intention, however strongly formed, is confirmed by a fact. Having entered this caveat, we will allow our correspondent to resume. The Hyderabad Contingent will not be disbanded, but will be considerably reduced, and a native will be gradually substituted in Berar for a European administration. The Berar revenue has been trebled under British administration. This is a creditable result, but in fairness it must be borne in mind that during the same period the revenue of the rest of the Nizam's dominions has gone up from sixty-eight lakhs to three crores. It appears that the question of the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam's Government was, some short time since, very warmly taken up by Mr. Herbert Gladstone. He intended to make the question the subject of a motion in the House of Commons, but he found that there were insuperable objections to his taking that course owing to his being the son of the Prime Minister. It was he who handed the subject over to Mr. Reid, asking him to stand sponsor for it as an independent member. Mr. Reid's motion will, however, be deprived of any practical interest it might otherwise have had, if it be true that the question is already virtually decided, and that the Berars will be restored in a couple of years. If this be really the case, the fact may as well be announced, so that the people of the Berars may know exactly what to look forward to.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL MOORE has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire. This honour may, we suppose, be regarded as an acknowledgment of Dr. Moore's literary compositions, that gentleman having written several useful works on medical and semi-medical subjects. It is, perhaps, more particularly due to his able defence of the opium traffic in the face of the agitation raised against it in England. If we are right in ascribing the C.I.E. awarded to the Deputy Surgeon-General to this cause, rather than to his official position, the interests of literature have not been wholly overlooked in the distribution of birthday honours in Her Majesty's Indian Empire. We see that Mr. William Mackinnon, of the B. I. S. N. Company, has also been made a C. I. E.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

At the recent meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation the chairman mentioned that they were expecting every day the draft of the model charter which was being prepared by the Treasury, and that meanwhile the powers of the expiring charter were temporarily prolonged. This model charter has now been submitted by the Lords of the Treasury to the various colonial banks whose charters have already expired or will shortly expire. It appears, however, that it introduces no new feature into the constitution of these banks, the following being the principal provisions :—

1. Existing charters, with all the powers, privileges, and provisions therein contained, are extended for a further period of ten years. 2. The Treasury shall cease to have or exercise any powers or duties vested in them by the original charter. 3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the original charter, each company may, with the assent of its members, testified by special resolution, increase its capital by the issue of new shares. 4. The assent of the Treasury to special transactions is dispensed with, and a special resolution of the shareholders is to be considered to supersede the sanction of the Treasury. Notwithstanding anything contained in the original charter, but subject to the restrictions of the new charter, the directors may, by special resolution of the shareholders, exercise any discretionary power given by the said original charter to the Treasury. 6. A resolution shall be deemed special when passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes of such members of the company as are entitled to vote. 7. Unless a poll be demanded by five members, the declaration of the chairman that a special resolution has been carried is to be conclusive. 8. The liability of any of the members of the company is not to be in any way affected by the new charter in respect of the payment of calls, debt, or otherwise. It is intimated also that each application by the chartered banks to range under the new charter will lie on the table of the Houses of Parliament for thirty days, after which time, should no objections have been made thereto, the charter will be granted by the Crown.

The discussion about the losses of the Indian banks has now quite died away, and the market value of the various stocks is slowly recovering. As for the talk about amalgamation, that was never worth much, and it has ceased.

The second moiety of the Italian loan was announced for subscription on Tuesday, and the list was closed yesterday. It has not been a success, any more than the first moiety was a success, although the contractors, Barings and Hambros, made the subscription price of this second moiety 88 instead of 90. The main point, however, is that the loan was privately underwritten, and therefore it does not matter in the least how much the public took ; the gold and silver will be bought and sent off to Italy all the same. The amount of the loan is £14,500,000, which will realise in cash nearly £13,000,000, and out of this total gold to the amount of £7,000,000 and silver to the amount of £5,500,000 will be purchased at some time of other. Once the prospect of these purchases would have demoralised the market, but it is not so now. The gold will be bought so as to cause a minimum of inconvenience, and the mere fact that this is the last big operation of the kind will prevent any serious trouble, because there will be no anxiety. From the moment that all the gold needed is handed over to the mint at Rome coinage will be carried on rapidly, and then the gold will come into circulation. The silver purchases, meanwhile, will tend to steady the price of that metal.

The statistics of the Clearing House for the year ending 30th April, which have been published this week, show a considerable increase in all departments over the totals of the previous year. The amount of bills, cheques, &c., was £6,382,654,000 against £5,909,989,000 in the corresponding previous year, which is an increase of £472,665,000. The payments on Stock Exchange account days were £173,997,000 more than in the previous year, and the amounts passing on the 4th of the month (the great trades bills day) show an increase of £15,832,000 as compared with 1881. These statistics do not look like declining trade.

Another incident in the development of protectionist policy on the Continent has just come to light in the tariff of Austria affecting jute. I have already referred to the enormous increase in the duties there upon coffee and tea. It appears that jute has been similarly treated, so that another of India's staples has to contend against fresh obstacles to its extension.

In the matter of the sanded cotton dispute, which by-the-bye still rages, a most extraordinary story is told with characteristic American humour by the correspondent of a New York trade journal, who on a tour through the Cotton States found himself in Mississippi near the scenes of the worst innundations. It is difficult to say whether the writer is bent upon perpetrating an elaborate practical joke or not, but certainly the statement he makes will be taken by some people as fairly open to that interpretation. He describes himself as accompanying a planter, whom he names, over his plantation one morning and being shown over the out-buildings, stables, gin-house, &c. In the latter he saw the usual gins and presses, but close to the latter and right above them was a machine he had never seen before. "This," said the planter, "is the Southern Pride, the poor man's friend." He was asked to explain, whereupon he went on to say that the machine was "a new attachment, an intermediate between the gin and the press, and was called the Morgan Patent Duplex Land Injector." The functions of this machine were simple enough. The cotton passed through it, and in passing met an endless stream of sand, which was thoroughly mixed with it whilst the cylinder revolved. After several evolutions, in which the cotton becomes thoroughly impregnated with the sand, an automatic cut-off opens a slide and throws the cotton into an inclined plane immediately above the press. From there it passes slowly into the press and is packed. The greatest feature about the injector is that the cotton, after being thoroughly mixed with the sand, is allowed, by an elevator-like contrivance, to move slowly into the press, so that not a particle of sand is lost ! Isn't it a glorious invention ?" concluded the enthusiastic planter. "It is only a Southern genius that could hit upon so grand an idea." The correspondent comments upon this new expression of freedom as follows :—"Was I dreaming ? Was it possible that such a thing really existed, and not only in the brains of the Oldham spinners ?" The planter noticed my astonishment, and went on to explain to me that sand was cheaper to raise than cotton, and that if scientifically worked and systematically carried out, the profits of an average crop were increased by 35 to 50 per cent., and, he smilingly added, "You know the crop of sand never fails." Subsequently he gave to the correspondent a pamphlet with a full description of the machine and many testimonials to its efficiency. It is manufactured, we are told, "in Greentown, a small village near Atlanta Georgia, and the fact has hitherto been kept a secret." The correspondent adds that when he gets to Georgia he will visit the manufacturer and "write him up (I presume he means "write him *down*") most thoroughly," and before he returns home hopes to be able to prove that "for downright crookedness the Southern planter beats the world, and that the Oldham spinner is greatly to be admired for his patience in allowing these matters to be left untouched so long." I am disposed to think that all this story is an elaborate piece of sardonic humour at the expense of the Oldham folks, and that the "Morgan Patent" is simply a synonym for "mare's nest."

The report of the Bombay Gas Company for the half-year ending 31st December last has been issued. The total amount at credit of profit and loss is shown to be £10,533-15-2, and a dividend of 4 per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year, is recommended. The sum of £800 is placed to reserve, and a balance of £133-15-2 carried forward. The progress of the company is stated to have been "steady and satisfactory," the gas and meter rental showing an increase of £807-18-4, residual products of £143-4, and fittings account and interest profit of £134-7-9. The loss by exchange on a remittance of £15,500 during the half-year was £3,016-11-9 at the rate of 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee. Of this sum £2,766-11-9 was written off from profit and loss, and £250 from exchange equalisation account, leaving £2,000 to the credit of that account.

Business does not continue to improve, and at present the prospects are rather depressing. Serious strikes are threatened, or have commenced, in the North of England and in North Wales, because the masters will not concede wages which their trade profits do not justify their paying. Lancashire is prospering after a fashion, that is, the spinners are doing well, but the manufacturers are not. The latter are much discouraged by the absence of life in the Eastern trade, and at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday attempts were made to explain the entire lack of response as yet to the abolition of the Indian import duties, by statements that the first effect of such remissions was to disorganise trade by creating doubts as to the practical working, which could only be removed by time. The president could only give to his hearers the cold comfort of being told that the Eastern markets were overstocked, and that he was pleased to see the attempts made to reduce the supply. He added that unless we had a good harvest this year, the effect of which would be to create a larger demand at home, the improvement which they had been anticipating in trade was, he feared, not very near. Another black point in the prospect was referred to, but hardly with the gravity the position required, that was, the lapsed French treaty. Curiously enough, after the long discussions of last autumn and winter it seems almost to have escaped memory here that the prolongation of the old treaty expires on the 15th of the present month, when all English goods, judging from present appearances, will come under the almost prohibitory new tariff. What merchants and exporters will do in that case remains to be seen. From what they are now doing I should say they will confine themselves to vapid talk at Chambers of Commerce and abstract discussions on the merits of free trade, to which our French friends will pay not the slightest attention. When, however, to dull trade with the East is added an almost total stoppage of business in Lancashire and Yorkshire goods to France, the position will be unpleasant.

In my last I referred to the proposals mentioned in Mr. Gladstone's Budget Speech for dealing with coffee and its adulterations. I do not know whether he had been told that the falling off in the consumption of genuine coffee

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24, 5-15 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52½d. per ounce ; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 85 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91½.

THE S.S. SOCOTRA ASHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 24.

A Moulmein telegram reports the Socotra stranded north of Martaban Channel. No further details have been received. Heavy rain and high winds prevail here.

LATER.

No further details have come to hand of the mishap to the Socotra, but from the dangerous place in which she is stranded—known as the Goodwin Sands—and the heavy weather prevailing, it is feared she will become a total wreck. The cause of her grounding is unknown, but the *Rangoon Gazette* says the commander, who was on his first voyage, probably under-estimated the force of the current.

OTHER SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

H. M. S. Ruby arrived here on Monday from Akyab with her topmast damaged.

The Amarapoora, from the Clyde, reports that she experienced the monsoon all the way from Ceylon.

Two cargo boats were wrecked in the harbour, and numerous small crafts were damaged, during Monday's gale. The Monkey Point jetty was completely destroyed.

CHARGES AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

The court of inquiry assembled by orders of the local Government to investigate charges of gross drunkenness and misconduct against the master of the British barque Countess of Kintore, after two days' trial, found the charges not proved, and returned the master his certificate.

DISBANDMENT OF THE BENGAL REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The *Englishman* publishes the following :—The troops of the 16th B. C. will be distributed to their receiving regiments from Peshawur. There will be no movement in relief. Those of the 17th B. C. will be transferred from Bareli. The 5th B. C., from Sitapur and Fyzabad, will march to Bareli in relief, arriving on the 28th June. The 1st B. C. will send a wing from Cawnpore to Sitapur. Fyzabad will no longer be a station for Native Cavalry. The 34th N. I. will be broken up at Ambala, and the 21st, from Talaganj, will relieve them, marching to Jhelum and proceeding thence by rail to Ambala : to march on the 19th June. The 35th N. I. will be distributed from Peshawur, and the 26th, relieving from Jhelum, will move by rail on the 26th June. The 36th N. I. will be broken up at Fyzabad, and the 16th, from Bhagulpur, will move in relief by rail on the 26th June. The 37th N. I. will come down from Baxa and Assam to Chinsurah on disbandment, and will be relieved at Dum Dum by wing of the 33rd from Barrackpore. The 41st N. I. will be disbanded at Peshawar. No regiment will relieve them. The troops and companies of regiments disbanded will move to their destinations on transfer, partly by rail and partly by route march, under district arrangements.

DANGEROUS KEROSINE-OIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

Another vessel, the Celtic Monarch, has arrived in port with a cargo of 50,000 cases of kerosine-oil, of the same brands as those which are now impounded under the orders of Government. Sample cases have been landed and forwarded to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis. There are now within a mile from Government House over 200,000 cases of this oil.

PROPOSED MILL ASSOCIATION FOR BENGAL.

It is proposed to form a Mill Owners' Association at Calcutta to be called the Bengal Mill Association, for which all the jute mill companies, cotton mill companies, jute pressing companies, and all users of steam or water power in this Presidency would be eligible as members. The agents, secretaries, and owners of several mills have already consented to join.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Shotover	**1**
Quicklime	**2**
Sachem	**3**

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.
PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE.

CAIRO, MAY 23.

The negotiations of the foreign Consuls to induce Arabi Pasha and his generals to leave Egypt have failed.

The Egyptian Government is making military preparations, and doing its utmost to inflame the people against foreigners, and has declined any further negotiations with the Powers unless the English and French squadrons are withdrawn from Alexandria.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CLOSURE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The House of Commons have agreed to a resolution that the Bills respecting the arrears of rent, and the repression of crime in Ireland, shall take precedence of all other business.

The House of Commons will not be adjourned to-day, owing to the press of work.

THE ARREARS OF RENT BILL.

The House of Commons last night read for the second time the Arrears of Rent Bill by 269 votes against 157.

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell has denied that he has any intention of resigning his seat in Parliament.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Mrs. Adam, the wife of the late Governor of Madras, has been raised to the rank of a Baronet's widow.

COOLIES IN REUNION.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that negotiations are proceeding with France for a convention relative to the emigration of coolies from India to Reunion.

The Indian Government had been consulted in the matter, and had asked for further concessions ; otherwise emigration would be stopped.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan arrived here from Bombay this morning.

GALLE, MAY 23, 5 P. M.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, MAY 24, 2-45 P. M.

Mail-steamer Nepaul, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	**4¼**
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	**1-8**
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	**85 3-16**
4½ per cent. do.	**91¾**
3 per cent. Consols for account	**102⅝**
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	**101⅞**
5 per cent. French Rentes	**116¾**
Bar Silver	**52 3-16**
Oriental Bank Shares	**£17-10**
Chartered Bank Shares	**£23**
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	**£18**
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	**£49-10**

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Bothal, Sultana, Burswell.

Departure—Clan Buchanan.

JUDGING from the way in which the S. W. monsoon has set in down south, we may look out for squalls next month. It is stated that the heavy rain has flooded Calicut and caused considerable loss of property and some deaths, due to falling houses.

THE mails from Calcutta and other stations on the East Indian Railway line beyond Allahabad which should have been delivered in Bombay yesterday did not arrive. An accident to a goods-train on the East Indian Railway near Dumraon delayed the Calcutta mail-train, and the Bombay mail-train had to come on from Allahabad without the Bengal mails and passengers. Homeward-bound passengers from Calcutta intending to leave Bombay by the next mail-steamer, and who put off their journey across country to the last moment, may congratulate themselves that the goods-train did not come to grief a couple of days later. We shall have two instalments of Calcutta letters and newspapers to-day.

THE evidence of the witnesses in the matter of the wreck of the Mohussur was taken at a Marine Court of Inquiry, held at Bankshall, Calcutta, on Saturday. The pilot and leadsman agreed in charging the Nacoda and mates with speedy and discreditable abandonment of their ship and passengers. The decision of the court was to be announced on Tuesday.

IT was expected that Major Vousden, V. C., Adjutant of the Behar Mounted Rifles, would be presented with his Cross by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the Birthday Parade at Darjeeling yesterday.

THE following notification appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India* :—Lieutenant-Colonel Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, C. S. I., Khan Bahadur, 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Agent of the British Government at the Court of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies.

IT is announced in the last *Gazette of India* that the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to exclude uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Arms Act.

IN 1877, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed by the Nawab of Bahawalpur for the relief of famine in the Madras Presidency, and deposited by him in the Lahore Treasury ; where, owing to an oversight, it has remained ever since. This, the Lahore paper says, has been brought to the notice of the Madras Government, who have gratefully received the donation, as there are still many objects—intimately connected with the famine—upon which the money in question could be most usefully employed.

THE Director-General of the Indian Post-office having decided that receipt stamps cannot be affixed to the back of post-cards, the *Civil and Military Gazette* suggests that if there is really a good reason for not having stamps of any kind stuck on to post cards, the Post-office might see its way to selling these cards, embossed or otherwise marked with a receipt stamp ; or might let business men send in quantities of cards to be so embossed.

THE reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 16th May are officially summarised in the following "General Remarks :"—Good rain has again fallen in the extreme south-west of the Madras Presidency, and there has been rain also in nearly all the districts of that Presidency, of the Mysore State, of Coorg, and of British Burmah. In the Nizam's Territories there has been only slight rain, and in Berar none. In the Bombay Presidency light showers have been reported from two or three districts, and in the Central Provinces from three places. In Central India and Rajputana slight rain fell in most of the States, accompanied almost everywhere with dust-storms, thunder, and hail. In the Punjab rain has occurred in some places—comparatively heavy in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some rain has fallen in nearly every district. In Bengal, Assam, and Burmah more or less heavy rain is reported in almost all districts. Harvest operations are still in progress in some Provinces—as, for instance, in parts of Bengal and Assam, where the reaping of spring rice is yielding a good average outturn in some tracts, and a very good one in others ; in the Punjab, where the rabi harvest is yielding a good outturn ; in the Madras Presidency, where the reaping of certain crops is giving an average yield ; and in the Mysore State, where the harvest of sugarcane and paddy is still in progress. Standing crops are said to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency, fair in the Mysore State except in some limited places, where they have withered, and much improved in Bengal by the recent rainfall and the fair weather since set in. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the recent rain has somewhat injured melons and mangoes, but has benefited sugarcane and indigo. In Assam tea is reported to be doing better than hitherto, and in Coorg rain has been most beneficial for the coffee crop. Ploughing and sowing are progressing in some parts of the Madras Presidency, and are being vigorously pushed on in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, in Berar, in Mysore, in Coorg, and in Assam, preparation of land for the kharif crops is progressing. Rain is urgently wanted in Dharwar, and the want of drinking-water is felt there and in the Nizam's Territories.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. R. EVANS, R.A., at present commanding the Agra Brigade, will obtain his promotion to Major-General by the retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir John H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C. B., which, according to the last home papers, would take place "in a few weeks." There has been a rumour in Agra that the garrison there will cease to be considered a brigade when General Evans leaves, and that the station—like Cawnpore—will be commanded by the senior officer present ; and that, now the railway communication is complete it will be transferred from the Meerut Division to the Gwalior District. The Agra garrison, however, an N. W. paper notes, is larger than Cawnpore, and certainly of itself forms a brigade, and rather a large one too, for, besides a field and garrison battery of artillery, it comprises one European and two Native Infantry regiments and a detatchment of Bengal Cavalry.

MISS ETHEL E. S. BOYS, Honorary Secretary of the Home Study Society, writes to the *Pioneer* from Fyzabad, 17th May :—"Your correspondent, writing recently from 'The Hills,' refers to the above society, and fears that it has fallen to the ground. I am happy to be able to inform him that it exists still, and that in several instances students have volunteered most hearty testimony to its usefulness to themselves, and also to the able way in which the classes are conducted. I may add that His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor has kindly given his approval to the scheme, and consented to take the place of Sir George Couper as its patron."

IN an article on "Our Agricultural Prospects" *The Times* writes :—"Just now there is a question of some interest to the whole population, which the farmer and the landowner would do well to study for future use. Wheat is rising in all the markets. Out of the present stock, whatever it is and wherever it is, the thirty millions of these isles will have to be fed now for four months. That time must elapse before this year's harvest can be generally available. How much, then, is there on hand ? What if we should find the stock pretty well exhausted by August ? There is happily no prospect of famine here. Poor families may have to submit to short commons, and the rich may have to help the poor. But as the pinch would come just when men are receiving better wages and better food, there might not be much inconvenience. But there is something very significant, indeed portentous, in all the earth being now included in one market, and bringing to our towns, and even to our villages, the produce of the most distant lands and the largest continents, and being found unequal to the task. It may not often occur, but, if we mistake not, the American authorities who a year or two ago were terrifying our poor farmers out of their wits, did not dream of so soon having barely enough wheat for themselves." *The Times* does not seem to have had in mind the fact that very large supplies of wheat might be drawn from India to England, and would naturally find their way there, if it were not for the prohibitive policy of the Indian Government in the matter of the Rajputana Railway rates. It only needs the adoption of Mr. Mathew's proposal to lower the grain freight for thousands of tons of wheat to be sent to England as fast as the railways and shipping can carry it.

AN Irish correspondent mentions that as a set-off against the lenient action of the Government as regards the liberated suspects, there was evidence that strong measures would still be taken against those who violate the law. Mrs. Hanlon and Misses O'Neill and Hogan, lady Land Leaguers, were arrested on May 3 at Castle Island, charged with intimidation and advising against the paying of rents, and being members of an illegal society. The charges arose out of a meeting held on the previous Sunday. The prisoners, who declared that no threats or intimidation were used on the occasion referred to, were brought before Captain Plunket at Tralee. They refused to find bail for their good behaviour, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A NORTHERN contemporary hears that the *Indian Herald*, which was published at Allahabad, is likely to be resuscitated.

AMONG the leading medical specialists of the French capital is a fashionable physician who professes to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to by "olfactory treatment," and is, moreover, renowned for making his patients "pay through the nose" for his advice. A pleasant little story is told of this eccentric doctor and of a wealthy Briton who, not long ago, crossed the Channel on purpose to consult him. Having asked his visitor a few curt questions respecting his symptoms, and subjected him to careful auscultation, the doctor extracted a bottle from a drawer in his writing-table, uncorked it and handed it to the Englishman with the words, "Smell it!" adding, as soon as his command had been obeyed, "That is well. You are cured." Whatever surprise the patient may have inwardly experienced at being relieved of his malady with such astounding promptitude and ease, he is said to have exhibited no external sign of amazement, but, adopting the laconic style of his professional adviser, to have ejaculated, "How much!" "A thousand francs," was the reply ; whereupon, producing a bank-note to that amount from his pocket-book, our impertur bable countryman held it under the doctor's nose for a few seconds, saying, "Smell it !" The astonished Æsculapius mechanically complied. "That is well. You are paid," calmly observed the Englishman, pocketing the note ; "I have the honour to wish you a very good morning !" So saying, he bowed politely, turned upon his heel, and quitted the room, leaving the olfactory specialist nothing to remember him by but the scent of a fee.

THE latest new thing in revivals, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is the proposed revival of the pillory. The Bill for the better protection of women and children in England from crimes of violence, which has just been published, provides that any male person of the age of fifteen years or upwards who shall be convicted of unlawfully beating or wounding any female shall, at the discretion of the court, be exposed for any period not exceeding four hours in a public pillory, or other similar contrivance, erected in some public place of resort in the parish ; and during such exposure there shall be exhibited near above his head a board or placard setting out in legible letters at least two inches in length the name of the offender, and the words "woman-beater," or "wife-beater," or other words indicative of his offence. This proposal will probably be received with a howl of indignation in benevolent circles ; but, whatever may be its fate, it has the merit of boldness and simplicity. On archæological grounds, too, something may be said in its favour.

MR. CRAIG, the City Marshal of St. Joseph, Mo., where Jesse James was killed, is in New York looking after a criminal, and has been interviewed about the robber's death. His view as to the probable and desirable outcome of the affair is somewhat peculiar, says the *Nation*. He says that James's popularity in Ray, Clay, Jackson, and Johnson Counties was so great that it would not have surprised him if the story he heard on his way here of the Governor's assassination had been true. He gave it as his opinion that the Governor ought now to pardon the Ford boys, who slew James, and then in turn ought to be shot by their friends, and "the whole business wiped out." "This seems to us a somewhat hasty utterance. Marshal Craig must know that the killing of the Ford boys by their friends would not end the matter in this way. In the James district of Missouri every man has two sets of friends, one who kill him and another who kill his killers. Consequently, if the Ford boys are killed, those who kill them will have to be killed, and consequently 'the business' will not be wiped out. We were much touched by Mr. Craig's information that Mrs. James sent her little boy Charles Edward to the Presbyterian Sunday-school every Sunday, but we have been pained to learn that the reason the Fords killed Jesse was that they could not have arrested him, unarmed though he was, owing to the desperate defence which this lady would probably have made, with a double-barrelled shotgun, two pairs of pistols, and a Winchester rifle, which were 'lying round the house' It seems to us that with such a mamma little Charles Edward needs Sunday-school more than once a week."

EVERYBODY will be pleased to hear, says the same paper, that Mr. James died poor after an active and much-respected career. "Of course we do not mean to say that his career was much respected by everybody. Nobody's career is. But Mr. James had the esteem and respect of a very large portion of his immediate neighbours, who are, after all, the best judges of a man's life. It is estimated that the proceeds of his robberies amounted to $263,778, an enormous business for one whose plant consisted of one or two horses and a knife and a pair of pistols, and now and then a rifle. If he had been the grasping, unscrupulous person which many have described him as being, a considerable portion of this would now be found among his assets. But so delicate has he been in meeting the claims of his partners, and so liberally has he provided for his wife, that his widow, we are informed, had only $200 in cash at the time of his death, besides the very plain furniture and pictures of his hired house. One of the most touching incidents of his murder was, indeed, the fact that he was standing on a chair engaged in dusting one of these pictures—the work of an American artist, by the way—when he was shot. It is now proposed in Missouri to raise a testimonial for his widow, and it has already reached the sum of $300. . . . The total sum needed is not large. She is not a woman to be dependent on her friends, and has already received the offer of a handsome salary from a travelling dress for the summer months, which she will doubtless accept. She has one claim on the community, which she urges with much force, and that is, that her late husband would not only have left off robbing and have lived quietly, but would 'have been an honour to his country,' if the police had let him alone ; but they kept following him about, and thus interfered not only with his comfort, but with his usefulness. . . . The *Daily Democrat* of Sedalia, Mo., has a very strong article on the manner of his death, in which it speaks with great severity of the unwillingness of some people in that section to have Mr. James keep a permanent residence among them. "It was his country,' it says ; 'the graves of his kindred were there. He refused to be banished from his hills and dales, and when he was hunted he turned savagely about and hunted his hunters. Would to God he were alive to-day to make a righteous butchery of a few more of them !"

WRITING of Earl Cowper's resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, *The Times'* Dublin correspondent says :—

"Earl Cowper has filled the office of Viceroy during a period of unexampled difficulty. He has been in a social and political storm which tried all his courage and power of endurance. He remained true to the ship, and if she is not safe in port he sees her still bravely mounting waves, while the man at the helm struggles hard to keep her clear of rocks and breakers. His Excellency received his appointment from the hands of Her Majesty on the 3rd of May, 1880, and on the 6th he was sworn into office in Dublin Castle. Since then he has applied himself with conscientious diligence and a generous zeal, not merely to discharge his administrative duties, but to learn the circumstances and feelings of the people and to show a useful sympathy with their wants and woes. The Countess Cowper most cordially assisted in this benevolent mission, and many philanthropic and charitable objects were materially assisted by her kindly patronage and help. Their Excellencies enjoyed the cordial esteem of all respectable citizens, without distinction of creed ; and although they did not court the favour of the populace and mingled seldom in public scenes, it was understood that their comparative retirement was due, not to a haughty and unsocial spirit, which the multitude would quickly have resented, but to habits of quietude and reserve and to the consciousness of being in a strange land in strange times. The humblest classes, however, appreciated not less than the highest the gentleness, courtesy, and sympathy which were ever shown when occasions arose to bring them before the public. Their Excellencies will bear away with them the best wishes of all the people with whom they came in contact, not only in Dublin, but in various parts of the country which they visited."

REPLY TO THE BOMBAY CIVILIAN.

(Vide Bombay Gazette of 19th May.)

DEAR SIR,—I have hardly to thank you for your Remonstrance to Ripon. I feel rather sore.
In the guise of a friend, as is too often the attack
With your "wretched," "presumptuous" Bombaitical quack.

They are all very well, your sniggers and chaff,
And your friend endeavours to get up a laugh
At my grievance, for such all rational men
Will maintain that it is, in spite of your pen.

I commenced my career with commendable hope,
With work in the Punjab, to wrestle and cope,
To rise in due time to the top of the tree,
When this cursed transference makes me call out U. P.

Suppose the case altered. What would you say
If to benighted Madras you were carted away :
Blighted your hopes, an end to your cases,
As "Primis in Indis" sank in the waves ?

Then what can you offer ? No Non-regulation
Province to tempt men, no realisation
Of all the extensive views that I hold
In a gubernatorial berth to unfold.

Just look at the men at the top of your list.
Though *semper in nubibus*, will they ever be mis't ?
One's a jolly good fellow, I'll allow you all that :
What's the other M. C. without his white hat ? .

Then your Commissioners, one, two, and three—
Facts, Morals, and Wisdom—now sing jubilee.
When Facts states a case, like a wonderful dream,
He makes things appear to be not what they seem.

Then look upon Morals, the virtuous Scot,
With rosy reports upon knots, ryots, while rot
Fills all his pages from commencement to end,
With facts to which Facts even would not append

His name. Then comes Wisdom—intellectual man,
So courtly in speech ! Say then, if you can,
Fairly and honestly give me a greeting,
When you know that this trio assemble in meeting

'Tis hardly a twelvemonth ago when Sir James
Wigged your Collectors for not keeping their names,
Their houses, their dress, equipage, their kit,
Up, in the style they are paid to, and fit.

You are an awfully humdrum lot at the best ;
With your reputations, I am not much imprest ;
In your years mostly low, you've not much of a name ;
While we Punjabees, we are *la crème de la crème*.

With your jibes and your jeers you've enlivened our leisure,
But can you expect me to join you with pleasure ?
Excuse me, then, saying, as I pen my last line,
I had rather—oh yes, I had rather resign.

PENGWERN
(Not the Punjabee Civilian.)

MR. STREETER,
NEW BOND ST., LONDON
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANT,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER.

DIAMONDS,
SAPPHIRES,
CAT'S-EYES,
OPALS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

AN inquest was held yesterday by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, at the European General Hospital, on the body of George Cowell, an engine-driver, recently discharged from the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The deceased died, after a short illness, in the hospital. The following evidence was recorded :—

Richard Stroud deposed.—I am a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Deceased was a driver in the employ of the same company. His age was about 30 years. He was discharged from the service of the railway a week or two ago at Lanowlee, and was on his way to Bombay to be paid off. I left Poona with No. 59 passenger up-train the day before yesterday at 12-40 p.m. I was head guard of the train. The deceased came into the train at Lanowlee about 3 p.m. His wife was on the platform, and he was in the carriage until the train started. He was perfectly sober. I did not speak to him. At Kurjat he got out and went into the refreshment room. I did not go into that room, and did not see him take anything to drink. I did not notice him again until 7-15 p. m., when the train reached Coorla. There the station master called my attention to the deceased. He said he saw him get out at the wrong side of the train, and fall on the ballast. He could get out on that side by raising the latch. I went through the carriage and found him sitting on the opposite platform. He seemed to be in a stupid condition. He could reply only with difficulty. I made him understand that the train had not reached Bombay, and helped him back to his carriage. He did not appear to be hurt, and I saw no blood on his person. The train then went on to Dadur, and there I went to look at him. He was lying down, and trembling all over. The train reached Byculla at 7-44 p. m., when I called the attention of the night station master to the deceased. He advised me to take deceased on to Boree-bunder, so that he might be admitted into the European General Hospital. He was still shivering, and was quite unconscious. When the train reached Boree-bunder, he was placed in a shigram and sent to hospital. He was unconscious when sent away. I saw no bottle or glass in the carriage with the deceased.

Eliza Sarah Cowell deposed.—I am the widow of the deceased. We were married five years. He left Lanowlee the day before yesterday at 2-35 p. m. to come to Bombay to be settled up with by the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was quite well then. He took no liquor on that day until he was getting into the train, when he had half a glass of brandy. A little liquor affected him much. He was a moderate drinker. He was discharged from the service of the railway about the 10th instant. He was dismissed on account of an accident to his train. He did not seem to feel the dismissal at first, but I noticed him to be very dull the day before yesterday. The dismissal brought us no great pecuniary trouble, for we intended going home next week, and had made preparations for doing so. Deceased was in good spirits when he left me. He took a box away with him when he left me. That box is here now, and its contents are all safe. The money he had with him has all been returned to me, except the amount which was paid for a telegram.

William Race deposed.—I am a driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and have been in their employ for the last 14½ years. I knew the deceased for the last six months. He was a sober man. I have seen him slightly under the influence of liquor, but never in a state in which he could not take care of himself. I was driver of the Poona passenger train the day before yesterday. Deceased came to Boree-bunder by that train. I did not see him until the train reached Byculla. He was then unconscious and in a fitt. I took the train on to Boree-bunder, where I lifted deceased out of the carriage and helped to carry him to a shigram, in which he was sent on to the hospital. It was dark at Byculla, but I saw blood on his forehead at that station and felt a wound on his head. I smelt the breath of deceased both at Byculla and Boree-bunder, and could smell no liquor. I searched the compartment of the carriage he was in, and found no bottle or glass.

Emanuel Lucas deposed.—I am night station master at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway. On the 7-0 p. m. the day before yesterday the Poona passenger train came into my station when the guard, Stroud, called my attention to the deceased. I found him in a second-class carriage. He was convulsed and unconscious. He smelt of liquor. There were three other passengers in that compartment. I put them into another compartment, and left the deceased where he was, sending a ticket-collector with him to Boree-bunder. I told the ticket-collector to take him to the Sir J. J. Hospital. I believe deceased was dismissed from the service of the railway a few days ago, after being prosecuted before a magistrate at Poona. I knew the deceased when he arrived from England to join the railway, four or five years ago. He was a sober man then. I had not come in contact with him lately.

Dr. Robert Mauser deposed.—I am Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital. I saw the deceased in the hospital the day before yesterday at 8-45 p.m. He was then unconscious ; the pupils of his eyes were greatly contracted ; the surface of his body was extremely hot (109°8 F.) when I first saw him, but under treatment his temperature went down. His breath did not smell of liquor when I saw him. There was a wound on his head, about an inch long ; it did not implicate the bone. There were bruises on both arms. He did not rally, and died about noon yesterday. I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found congestion of most of the internal organs, and especially of the brain. There was no fracture of the skull, and no injury to the brain. I am of opinion that the cause of death was heat apoplexy.

The jury found that death was caused by heat apoplexy.

DISBANDMENT OF BOMBAY REGIMENTS.

THE following General Order has been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and is dated Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, 23rd May :—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 267 of 3rd May and with the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following subsidiary orders thereon :—

Officers Commanding Native Corps are ordered to be reduced are directed to cause the whole of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men under their command to be examined by the Regimental Surgeon in order that all men who, from physical or other causes, are not well suited for the service, may be set aside for discharge.

When the above medical examination shall have been concluded, the prescribed unfit rolls and discharge documents of the men are to be at once prepared and transmitted to the Pay Examiner for verification and submission to the Controller of Military Accounts. In the cases of all men of the above classes the usual Medical Committees will be dispensed with and the unfit rolls will only bear the signatures of the Commanding Officer, Adjutant and Surgeon of each regiment. Cases of wounds, injuries or other special pensions are, however, to be dealt with according to the regulated procedure. In the case of men being suitable for further service, but who do not desire to be transferred to other regiments, their Unfit Rolls and Discharge Papers should at once be prepared and submitted in like manner, but bearing only the signatures of the Commanding Officer and Adjutant.

With regard to those native officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates who being found fit for service may elect to be transferred to other Corps, a Nominal roll, in duplicate, will, with the least possible delay, be forwarded to G. O. C. Divisions and Districts in view to their examination by Station Medical Boards. Of the men thus examined those who are declared *unsuitable* or *unfit* for service should be set aside for discharge and their documents prepared and submitted as in the preceding cases, the transfer of those declared *fit* for further service being proceeded with in accordance with the provisions of the above quoted order.

Native officers and non-Commissioned officers who are professionally inefficient, as also Privates of bad character and any men who are not likely to become efficient soldiers, should not, even if physically fit for service, be permitted to volunteer to other Corps, but should be discharged in accordance with paras. 10, 11 and 13 of the General Order by the Government of India embodied in the G. G. O. quoted.

Bhisties should be dealt with as Privates in regard to their volunteering.

Bandsmen of the reduced regiments, irrespective of the men's height, are permitted to volunteer for any particular regiments requiring their services.

Recruit boys will be transferred to the Regiments for which their fathers may volunteer. Those boys whose fathers do not continue to serve, or who are orphans, will be permitted to volunteer to any other Native Infantry Regiment.

Transfers will take rank and standing in their new corps, according to dates of promotion in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers, and in the case of other classes according to date of enlistment.

Commanding officers of the regiments reduced are required to see that all native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who are not physically fit, or are not in other respects well suited by character or otherwise, to remain in the service are disposed of under the provisions of paras. 10, 11 and 13 of the G. G. O.

Should a whole troop or company desire to volunteer intact for a particular regiment this course is to be permitted and the transfer will take place with the Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the troop or company complete, and in order to make way for it, one of the existing companies or troops in the retained regiment is to be broken up and distributed among the other seven companies or troops, or, if the circumstances referred be weak and not sufficient to form a new company in its new regiment, such part of the existing company or troop should be distributed amongst the other companies or troops as shall enable all the men transferred from the reduced regiment to be kept together in one company without unduly increasing the size of that company, the only exceptions being in the case of Grenadier Regiments, for which a standard height (Ft. 5in.) is laid down, and that in an entire troop or company thus volunteering only those who are professionally efficient, medically fit and of good character will be accepted as in the case of individual volunteering.

Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse electing for discharge, will be allowed the option of taking their horses or their full paid up Chunda price.

Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, transferred to other regiments will, as far as possible, take to their new corps the horses on which they have hitherto been mounted, subject to change on account of the provisions of para. 15.

The horses which are worn out, and which would in ordinary course be proposed for casting, will be personally examined by the officer commanding the station and, if considered unfit for the service, they will be disposed of in the ordinary way.

The serviceable horses of men who elect for discharge and which are not taken by men under the provisions of para. 13 will be available for transfer to those men who may remain in the service, but whose horses have been disposed of under the provisions of the preceding para.

With each man transferred there will be made over to the commanding officer of the receiving regiment a statement showing the exact state of his account in every particular.

The officer commanding 3rd Sind Horse will report to the Adjutant General, the number of horses which are likely to be surplus, *immediately* after the number of men who may be expected to take their discharge has been ascertained.

The furlough absentees of the regiments to be reduced will be recalled to regimental head-quarters and will travel at the public expense.

Free conveyance by rail is sanctioned for horses of the men of the 3rd Sind Horse now on furlough and ordered to rejoin.

Tent Lascars of the disbanded Regiments will join the Bombay Arsenal on the 1st July for employment.

The balances of hutting money in hands of the Regiments should be paid into the Treasury or credited in the General State of accounts under Grant III. item B.

Camp Equipage in charge of Regiments will be returned : that of the 6th and 18th Regiments Native Infantry into the Mhow Arsenal, and that of the 11th and 15th Regiments Native Infantry into the Bombay Arsenal.

Arms and ammunition in possession of the men drafted into other Regiments should be retained by them and brought on to the returns of the Regiments the men join.

Colours, surplus arms, accoutrements and other Regimental Equipments to be returned to the Arsenal on which the disbanded Corps are dependent for supplies.

Regarding the disposal of ball and blank ammunition and station stores instructions will be issued by the Inspector General of Ordnance.

Clothing for 1883-84 for men transferred will be provided for in the annual indents of their new Corps, or in supplementary indents, in cases where annual indents have already been submitted. Demands may be made on the Army Clothing Department for materials required for changing the uniform of men transferred.

The utmost care is to be taken in the preparation of all transfer documents of men sent to other Corps ; this is to be considered of paramount importance.

After the disbandment is completed and all stores have been returned and all accounts audited, Station Committees will be assembled on the Regimental Records, and such as are not recommended for destruction should be returned to the Adjutant General's Office, Poona.

Officers Commanding all Native Cavalry and Infantry corps will forward returns punctually on the 1st July next, to the Adjutant General, Poona.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT POLICY.

THE following is the full text of the Resolution, a brief summary of which our Simla correspondent telegraphed to us on Monday :—

The Governor-General in Council in the Resolution of the Financial Department, dated the 30th September, 1881, set out, for the information of the Local Governments, the principles upon which it was proposed to revise the agreements then in force for the administration of the Provincial Services, and to establish the decentralised system of finance on a uniform and extended basis. It was explained that intimately connected with this general scheme for the decentralisation of finance was the very important question of developing local self-government. Considerable progress in this direction had, it was admitted, been made since 1870. A large income from local rates and cesses had been secured, and in some provinces the management of this income had been freely entrusted to local bodies. Municipalities had also increased in number and usefulness. But there was still, it was remarked, a greater inequality of progress in different parts of the country than varying local circumstances seemed to warrant. In many places services admirably adapted for local management were reserved in the hands of the central administration, while everywhere heavy charges were levied on Municipalities in connection with the police, over which they had necessarily no executive control.

Paragraph 11 of the Resolution went on to say—"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the time has now arrived when further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Lord Mayo's Government, and that the Provincial agreements should no longer exclude from all considerations the mass of taxation under Local and Municipal management together with the similar resources still retained in Provincial control, and ignore the question of local self-government. The Provincial Governments, while being now largely endowed from Imperial sources, may well, in their turn, hand over to local self-government considerable revenues, at present kept in their own hands, but similar in kind to many which have long been 'locally' managed with success by Committees, partly composed of non-official members, and subject only to a general remedial control reserved to the State by the Legislature. At the same time, such items should be generally made local as the people are most likely to be able to understand the use of and to administer well. His Excellency would therefore invite the Local Governments to undertake a careful scrutiny of Provincial, Local, and Municipal accounts, with the view of ascertaining (1) what items of receipt and charge can be transferred from Provincial' to 'Local' heads, for administration by Committees comprising non-official and, wherever possible, elected members, and what items already, 'Local,' but not so administered, might suitably be so ; (2) what redistribution of means is desirable in order to lay on Local and Municipal bodies those which are best understood and appreciated by the people ; (3) what measures, legislative or otherwise, are necessary to ensure more local self-government. Incidentally to the scrutiny they will probably notice, and might carefully consider (4) ways of equalising local and municipal taxation throughout the Empire, checking severe or unsuitable imposts, and favouring forms most in accordance with popular opinion or sentiment. The Government of India have already made some preliminary inquiries in the same direction, the results of which will shortly be communicated to the several Local Governments for consideration in conjunction with their own."

2. Accordingly on the 10th October, 1881, letters were addressed to the various Local Governments indicating those branches of expenditure which appeared to the Government of India most suited for local control, and inviting each Government to examine any other heads of account which might seem to cover items capable of transfer to such control. It was pointed out that it was not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to local bodies should involve any addition to existing taxation or burdens ; and it was therefore shown to be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure which in any instance might arise. The sources to be thus transferred should, it was suggested, be such as to afford a prospect that, by careful administration with all the advantages due to local sympathy, experience and watchfulness, they would be susceptible of considerable growth, and, in

BENGAL.

THE MIDNAPORE MURDER.—The Midnapore dacoity and murder trial, at Howrah, has ended in eleven prisoners being sentenced to transportation for life and two others to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Pioneer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE DELHI-ROHTUK RAILWAY.—As many inquiries are being made about the Delhi-Rohtuk Railway, we have been asked to state that about three lakhs of rupees have been already promised in support of the scheme, and the proposal to make the line, with a possible extension hereafter to Bhiwani, is now before Government. As soon as the project has been sanctioned, the articles of association will be drawn up and a company formed.—*Pioneer.*

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT LAHORE.—A daring robbery, accompanied by murder, was committed in the city on the night of Wednesday last. It appears that thieves entered a house near Shah Almi Gate on the night in question from a neighbouring temple, and having seized a quantity of jewels and other property of considerable value, were about to decamp, when an old woman, the only inmate of the house at the time, was roused from her sleep, and attempted to give an alarm. The thieves thereupon seized her, and in the struggle put her to death. Next morning the door of the house was observed to be open, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Police Inspector, who at once visited the scene of the murder. The body of the deceased was sent to the Mayo Hospital, where an inquest was held, and the death was declared to have been caused by suffocation. The police are making inquiries, but up to the present no trace of the thieves or their booty has been found.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SWORDS FOR THE POLICE.—The following Resolution appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"In paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 21st February, 1882, the Governor General in Council requested that in future swords required for the Police and other Departments might be procured of Indian manufacture in communication with the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, if they could not be made within the local limits of the presidency or province concerned. As, however, it has since been ascertained that swords can be extensively manufactured in the North-Western Provinces as well as in the Punjab, and that skilled workmen can now be found in almost every district in the North-Western Provinces, the Governor General in Council requests that when it is found more convenient to obtain swords from the North-Western Provinces than from the Punjab, the necessary steps to procure them may be taken in communication with the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces."

THE BAHAWALPORE STATE.

ACCORDING to reports from Bahawalpore up to the 10th instant, a commendable amount of State work is being transacted by the new Minister Muhammad Mehdi Khan. At the instance of the Vizier, says an enthusiastic correspondent, the debts of the late Chief Judge have been paid up by the State; the arrears in connexion with the Council have been cleared up; an Upper School under the name of the Egerton School has been established; and Munshi Gholam Nabi Khan has been confirmed in the office of Chief Judge. These and other similar reforms, such as the establishment of two Additional Judgeships, have been carried out by Mehdi Khan since he has held office. On the 9th instant the Nawab held a parade of his troops, gave them a reward of Rs. 4,000, and presented to them the gift of His Highness. Two of the Ministers of the Bahawalpore State have been despatched to Jummoo to congratulate the Maharajah of Cashmere on his recovery from illness, and to distribute Rs. 2,000 in alms. Four representatives of the Khan of Khelat, who had come to Bahawalpore with four horses and other presents, have returned, after having received a *khilut* and *nazurs* from the Nawab.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE REWAH COAL-FIELDS.

WITH reference to the discovery of coal in Rewah, which we announced some little time ago, a correspondent writes:—"Perhaps it will interest many of your readers to obtain some information regarding the extensive coal-beds in the districts of Umaria, Singwara and Sohagpore, all of which are situated in Rewah territory. Umaria, being only 34 miles from the E. I. R. station of Kutnee, is the most accessible of these districts. A series of borings has been conducted here for some time under the supervision of Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department, which show the area of the beds to be of vast dimensions, and the thickness of the seams to vary from 3 to 16 feet and over. In one instance a 16-feet seam has been found at a depth of only 26 feet. The series of borings has not yet been mapped, but sufficient information has been received to prove the existence of very extensive coal-fields in this locality. Some of the surface coal has been tried by competent engineers, and been found to compare favourably with other Indian coals, such as that obtained at Ranigunge. With regard to distance Umaria possesses a great advantage over Raniguuge. Out of all stations of the E. I. Railway beyond Allahabad. The distance from Umaria to Kutnee station, E. I. Railway, is 34 miles, and thence to Allahabad 171 miles, making a total of 205 miles. The distance from Raniguuge to Allahabad is 443 miles. A Company working the coal would find this saving in distance of considerable importance. To convey the coal to Kutnee station a railway would have to be constructed, and it would have to be seen if such a line would pay. In my opinion considering the extent of the coal-fields, a railway would have every chance of paying, if mining operations were conducted on a proper scale, independent of the profit which would accrue from general traffic, which latter would not be inconsiderable, as the line would open out and communicate with rich districts at present practically shut off from all communication."—*Pioneer.*

EYE-GLASSES *VS.* SPECTACLES.

"SIENTIA ARMATA" writes to the *Pioneer*:—I cannot help taking exception to a remark in the last paragraph of Military Notes in your issue of the 12th instant, which insinuates that many officers of the British Army we are eye-glasses from mere habit, and not from having any need for them. I am sure your correspondent must have advanced this statement without mature consideration, or may be he is misinformed on the subject. From my early childhood I have associated with British officers, and I cannot recollect one who was such an ass as to wear an eye-glass for which he had no need, and I have never heard so senseless an individual mentioned. I know that a popular had erroneous idea does prevail amongst people, who do not understand the inconvenience of short-sightedness, that some men think it fine to wear an eye-glass; as if, presumably, intelligent beings were so lost to all sense of the fitness of things as to imagine that screwing up one side of their faces added to their personal attractions. I maintain that if the authorities responsible for the smartness of our army were so ill-advised as to issue an order for the abolition of *pince-nez* and eye-glasses on the lines of the recent Russian Army order, they would be committing a grave error. A large proportion of short-sighted men are only so short-sighted as to require the assistance of an eye-glass for long distances. Surely to condemn these men to the permanent annoyance of spectacles would be to raise them unnecessary inconvenience, fatigue their eyes, and injure their eye-sight. They would, of course, abandon their eye-glasses, but refuse to wear spectacles, and there we should have in our army a very large number of officers capable of performing ordinary parade movements, but utterly useless in open country, and on reconnaissance or out-post duty.

RETIREMENTS.

WITH reference to G. G. O. No. 210 of 1882, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Commandants and Wing and Squadron Commanders of Native Regiments will be eligible for the special terms of retirement offered in paragraph 21 of the G. G. O. above quoted, to the extent to which such retirements may not be availed of in such army respectively by the Commandants and Wing and Squadron Commanders of the regiments to be reduced.

Each vacancy created in a corps to be retained, consequent on Commandants or Wing or Squadron Commanders accepting retirement on these terms will be filled up by the appointment of an officer in a corresponding regimental rank from one of the reduced regiments, who has elected to continue in the service.

Commandants thus appointed from reduced regiments to corps to be retained will count their previous command service in the former towards the limited tenure of command laid down in G. G. O. No. 320 of 1882.

The total number of the special retirements offered are as follows:—

		Comdts.	Sqn. or Wing Comdrs.
For Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force.	Cavalry	3	9
	Infantry	6	12
For Madras Army	Infantry	16	16
" Bombay Army	Cavalry	1	3
	Infantry	3	8

In the event of the number of applicants for such of these retirements as may not be accepted by the officers of the reduced regiments in the respective ranks being in excess of the number then remaining available, the preference will be given according to length of service.—*Gazette of India.*

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The Company has secured a lease from the Indian Government for fifty years determinable at the expiration of twenty-five, thirty-five or forty-five years.
On the termination of the lease the Company will receive from the Government the full amount of the paid-up Capital.
The Company are empowered to surrender the undertaking to the Government at any time during the currency of the lease (after the lines are completed) on giving one year's notice, receiving the amount of called up capital in full from the Government.
The Government guarantee that the dividend payable to shareholders shall not be less than 3½ per cent. per annum during the first 25 years period of the lease—in addition to which the Company are to receive one-fourth share of the net earnings of the lines—should the said proportion of net earnings not be sufficient to raise the dividend to 4 per cent. per annum during the first five years, the Government engage to make good the amount required for that purpose during the said period of five years.
With reference to the above the Bombay Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, is prepared to receive applications for the twenty-five thousand shares set aside for subscription in India. The deposit of £1 per share on application and £1 per share on allotment, will be payable at the office of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at the exchange of 1-8 per Rupee.
Applications will be received until 4 p. m. on the 27th instant.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.
THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per 100 Copy. Pics.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..... ..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT ..	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PHINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
Do. F		do.	do.
Do. FF		do.	do.
Do. FFF		do.	do.
½ lb. tins F		in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do. FF		do.	do.
Do. FFF		do.	do.
lb. tins F		do.	do.
Do. FF		do.	do.
Do. FFF		do.	do.
Do. A W/I American		do.	do.
Do. U S Rifle		do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister		do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

WE have from THIS DAY ESTABLISHED as AGENTS and GENERAL MERCHANTS under the style and title of RAMSAY and Co., at No. 7, Rampart Row, ground floor of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s Office. A large and choice selection of
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description.
PROVISIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
N.B.—We have been appointed retail agents for sale of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s well-known Brands of Wines and Spirits.
RAMSAY & Co.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY
STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
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FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
JUST RECEIVED 1 handsome double-seated Landau-sociable, built by Windover of Long Acre.
2 Bran new English-built light Mail-phaetons with a conceal lady's step and lady's back.
1 New circular fronted light roomy miniature Brougham.
1 Double-seated miniature Brougham Landaulette.
1 Barouche, built by Kesterton of Long Acre.
1 Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
3 or 4 English-built Victorias.
3 or 4 Bombay-built Victorias.
1 second-hand miniature office Brougham.
1 second-hand Mail-phaeton.
A pair of well-match silver grey Arab Horses, perfectly quiet and can be driven by a lady. Price moderate.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"The only preparation for removing what may called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large cottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and inturious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, Rs. 1 and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES,